

Fishing tackle catalogues are ripe.

Vacation plans progressing nicely?

Flies are not a habit; they are an affliction.

Dirt, flies, disease, death; each follows the other.

Rocking the boat is still a spring pastime for fools.

Four kisses brought \$20 in Omaha. Let's hope they were worth it.

Fresh air is fine, but if you would live long open the window from the top.

Edison says that one could live entirely on canned goods. But would one?

Have a garden if you will, but don't give all your profits to the wardrobe man.

A Poughkeepsie girl was ostracized for marrying. This item has no moral.

If Wisconsin frogs can eat Florida alligators, frog legs may solve the meat problem.

As soon as we are rid of the winter, we are confronted with the tornado and the mosquito.

If you hear a buzzing sound and see a black object in the air—kill it—it's a fly and dangerous.

Manure is best applied with a manure spreader on clover sod or other sod that is to be broken for corn.

An Oregon man cured himself of dyspepsia by fasting 40 days. He will never again have dyspepsia or anything.

What does the New York newsboy who is going to cross the country on roller skates think the country roads are like?

The man who told a St. Louis convention that husbands are a necessary part of the family has a great future before him.

The man who marries the girl with the two heads will get his when she becomes angry enough to talk with both at once.

Physicians who are watching that Patterson boy who swallowed a \$5 gold piece say that they can see no change in him.

The next man who succeeds in flying across the English channel will have to be satisfied with a "Spark-Front-the-Wires" item.

A New Jersey man lights his pipe in an oil tank. When he gets out of the hospital he intends to try his stunt in a powder mill.

According to a scientist, dreams are the realization of our wishes; at any rate they are all the fulfillment some of the wishes seem to get.

A heap of rubbish around your house is a tombstone to your self-respect, a death blow to your civic pride and a breeding place for flies.

It will be some time, however, before men with flying machines will sleep in England every night and go to work on the continent every morning.

Who knows why it is that the most interesting astronomical attractions always occur for the benefit of the Zulus and the savages who aren't interested?

Professor Munsterberg says that it is easy to detect crime. True, but mighty hard sometimes to detect the criminals, as even our police department will testify.

Young ladies who expect to graduate from one of the prominent eastern colleges this year are preparing to do so in very simple gowns. Education seems to help, after all.

The Nebraska woman who was indicted for refusing to divulge her age to the census taker evidently is one of those persons who dislike to lie a little even to save themselves trouble.

The killing of five German blue-jackets of the mine-laying division of the German navy, while they were maneuvering for practice, is an accident which reveals the dangers of peace for men who must be prepared for war. Fatal gunnery accidents are not rare, and even the maintenance on shipboard of heavy magazines is a menace to the ship's entire complement.

Somehow the French are the ones who are crossing the English channel by the airship route. Rather an international affair, that.

The report from Professor Alessandrini of the University of Rome that he has discovered the bacillus of pellagra in water will lift a burden of accusation against moldy corn, which has long been supposed to be the source of the disease. The report from Rome makes the urgency of the pure drinking water problem more obvious than ever.

Nebraska State News

TO BORE DEEP FOR OIL.

Machinery that Will Make Test to Depth of 3,000 Feet. The Shelton Oil Well company is pushing work as fast as men and material will allow.

YORK FARMER ENDS LIFE.

Hangs Himself on Cottonwood Tree He Set Out 30 Years Before. Antohn Helmers, one of the oldest and best known German farmers living in south York county, was found by his son hanging to a tree in the yard at the old home southeast of McCool Junction.

Boy Dragged to Death.

An 11-year-old son of Fred Royal, residing near Palmyra, started for home from the field with a team of mules. He had the lines about and under his shoulders.

Plumber Dies of Burns.

M. Williams, the Norfolk plumber who was burned by matches which were ignited in his pocket when he fell on his hip, is dead.

McIntyre Acquitted.

Wednesday evening the jury in the murder case at Mullen returned a verdict of not guilty, making McIntyre a freeman. The defendant, with his wife and twin babies sitting beside him throughout the day, was perfectly calm and unmoved during the whole day's proceedings.

No Game Fish Are Found.

Only one bass and several little crappies were found in Florence lake and other neighboring ponds when the game warden from Lincoln examined the lakes for game fish Wednesday. The waters were literally alive with bullheads, it was reported, but the game fish evidently had all disappeared with the falling of the waters.

Dismisses Complaint.

The case filed a few days ago by Labor Commissioner W. M. Maupin against J. Samish, proprietor of a millinery store at Beatrice, charging him with violating the state female labor law in the employment of two milliners, was called in county court and dismissed by order of the governor.

Sixteenth Regiment Leaves.

Two special trains bore away from Fort Crook Wednesday afternoon the officers and men of the Sixteenth Infantry. In heavy marching order these soldiers boarded the cars which also carried the equipments of the regiment. They are bound for Alaska.

W. F. Lowe a Candidate.

William Elmer Lowe of Western has paid his \$10 and filed his name as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. Mr. Lowe is a farmer, an artist and a former officeholder.

Score-keeper Is Injured.

While the members of the Beaver City company of the national guard were at rifle practice Sunday afternoon a bullet was deflected from a 400-yard target, striking Arthur Cooper, score keeper, but inflicted but a slight wound.

The Fairmont soldiers' monument was dedicated Sunday, June 26, at 2:30 p. m. The address was delivered by Capt. C. E. Adams, of Superior.

CLAIMS ESTATE.

Man from Texas Appears in Tecumseh to Establish His Identity. John Wilson, Jr., of Houston, Tex., a claimant for the property of the estate of the late Judge and Mrs. John Wilson, of Tecumseh, arrived in Tecumseh to make his claim in a legal way.

Following their deaths, which occurred near each other four or five years ago, several claimants appeared for the estate. The John Wilson, of Houston, has declared that he would not come to Tecumseh, but his wife has been prevailing upon him and has evidently persuaded him to do so.

EMERSON GIVES HEAVY BAIL.

Man Accused of Passing Forged Check Gives \$4,000 Bonds. James W. Emerson, alias Martin, gave bail in the sum of \$4,000 at Fremont Monday and was released. He was arrested May 28 on the charge of passing a forged check purporting to be signed by Hilliker & Schlicher for \$493, on the Commercial National bank.

Peculiar Accident.

While hunting a cool sleeping place in the woods at 1 a. m. A. M. Williams, a plumber at Norfolk, fell on his hip, igniting matches in a trouser pocket, which set his clothes afire. From his waist up his body and face were seriously burned, the cloth being cooked into the flesh. Nails in the pocket caused the matches to ignite.

Engineer Badly Scalded.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha passenger train No. 6, due in Sioux City at 12:30 p. m. Sunday, was delayed several hours, and Engineer Dan Murphy, better known as "Dad" Murphy, of Omaha, was quite badly injured when the driving rod of the engine broke while the train was running at full speed two miles south of Bancroft.

Electric Cars to Dakota City.

Dakota City citizens have nearly completed raising \$2,000 to provide for the electrification of the Sioux City, Crystal Lake and Homer railroad, so that cars can be operated to that city. Arrangements with the Sioux City Service company to supply electric power have been made, and wires will be strung in a few days.

Fatal Automobile Accident.

O. W. Palmer, who was injured in an automobile accident, died at Spalding. Mr. Palmer, with a party of friends, was returning from Petersburg Friday, when he lost control of the machine and it went over a 20-foot embankment. The car landed on top of him, the steering wheel striking him on the chest.

Asks Removal of County Attorney.

Mayor C. M. Hurlbert of Fairbury has asked the governor to remove from office County Attorney F. L. Rain of Jefferson county. In his complaint filed with the chief executive Mr. Hurlbert alleges that the county attorney not only refuses to prosecute persons charged with being drunk, but defends them in court.

Chadron Improvements.

Several large buildings are in course of construction in Chadron. More buildings have been erected this year than in any previous year of its history. Work on the Carnegie library will be commenced as soon as a location is decided upon. The normal school is an established fact.

Jackson Files for Superintendent.

W. R. Jackson, of University Place, has filed his name with the secretary of state by petition for the democratic nomination for state superintendent.

Sun Starts a Fire.

The early morning rays of the sun shining in a store window set Fourth of July explosives afire Monday in the Keisau drug store in Norfolk. A cool headed clerk picked out the burning bundles and threw them into the street.

State Firemen's Tournament.

The seventeenth annual Nebraska State Firemen's tournament will be held in York July 26, 27 and 28.

TO HOLD MOISTURE

More Harrowing and Less Water Gives Best Results.

By Keeping Ground Free From Weeds and Making Mulch of Dry Earth Natural Moisture Can Be Conserved.

More harrowing and less water on the land will produce the best results in upland orchards. Thinning the fruit to secure uniformity in size and to prevent over-production, thus assuring crops yearly, is also essential, writes Prof. Cyrus L. Smith, institute lecturer of Eastern Washington, in Colorado Fruit Grower.

When the season is a favorable one a great percentage of large apples may be grown with little cultivation, but the grower who neglects to cultivate well every year will often fail to secure marketable fruit during the very seasons when prices are at the best. The most successful orchardists are those who give thorough cultivation each and every year.

Last season was the driest for many years, and yet wherever the cultivation was thorough and intelligent the results were satisfactory. In fact, the size and quality were without exception a fair index of the method and the thoroughness of cultivation. In one orchard 16 years old we secured more than 60 per cent of four-tier apples of such varieties as Baldwin, Greening, Spitzburg and Ben Davis. This orchard was plowed early in April. The plowing was done deep in the center of the rows, eight to ten inches, and four to five inches close to the trees. The ground immediately around the trees was then dug over with a mattock, then disked crosswise of the plowing twice, then run over with a clod crusher, then harrowed. Afterward it was harrowed every week from May 1 to August 15, altogether making 19 cultivations at an expense of \$6.50 an acre for man and team and two dollars for hand work, or a total of \$8.50 an acre.

While this might seem somewhat expensive and intensive, the results more than justified the economy of the continual cultivation, as in another orchard where all the conditions were the same except one disking and three harrowings were omitted, saving \$1.25 in expense, there was a difference of more than \$50 an acre in the value of the fruit. Another orchard of the same age, the same varieties, the same soil, was disked twice and harrowed twice and produced only ten per cent of marketable fruit.

The soil from October to April should be rough and loose to catch and hold the moisture; from April to October maintain continuously a fine dust mulch over the entire surface. If this is done there will be no weeds, nor any unnecessary loss of moisture. Less than ten per cent of the orchards are as well cultivated as they should be.

When the soil inclines to run together when wet and bake hard when it lacks humus, if barnyard manure is available it is the best and readiest means of supplying the humus or organic matter to the soil. The best method of applying this is by top dressing during the winter season. If the manure is not available use a cover crop, preferably vetch and winter wheat. When this is done the spring plowing can safely be delayed until the first week in May, but not later unless it should be a cold, wet season. Turn under the cover crop good and deep and immediately follow with a disk twice or three times, then harrow continuously every week until August 15.

When a cover crop is to be used, seed it at the last cultivation as near to the middle of August as practicable. To secure fruit uniform in size, to prevent overbearing and to obtain annual crops, it is necessary to thin the fruit radically. It is better to hire some one to do this by the day or hour. Few men have the time to thin their own fruit as it ought to be done. If the pruning has been properly done and the fruit spurs are properly distributed over the entire tree, then thinned so the apples will not touch each other, there will be as many left as the tree ought to carry. The fruit will be larger, better matured, and much more uniform than when allowed to grow in clusters.

Success of Dry Farming. The ultimate success of dry farming depends as much on adapting crop plants to dry farm environments as it does to any other factor. The fact that dry farming has succeeded as well as it has with only such crops as have been available, is one of the greatest arguments for future greater success, when we shall have had a few years in which to adapt our own varieties to the climate and soil of the west.

Wheat in Germany. Germany, on her soil, thin by nature, produced last year 29 bushels of winter wheat to the acre; while her spring wheat went a little above 35 bushels. Oats yielded 59 bushels, potatoes 294.

SOME DRY FARMING FACTORS

Development Depends on Moisture Suitable Soil, Successful System and Adaptable Crops.

The factors on which the development of dry farming depends are some moisture, suitable soil, a successful system and adapted or adaptable crops. We must have moisture and conserve it; we must have plants and grow them, and it is worse than useless to raise unprofitable crops. Any one of these factors is as indispensable as any other, but perhaps the greatest opportunity for the advancement and success of any kind of farming comes from the science of plant breeding.

There are known limitations to the amount of moisture that may be conserved; there is a fixed number of varieties of farm crops from which to choose at any one time, but it would be difficult to fix in mind, or estimate a limit to our power to adapt crops, or to our ability to create new and desirable farms, says D. C. Baffum in Desert Farmer. What has already been accomplished in plant improvement will be realized quickly, others will take a long period of time.

The story of the changes which have been made in plants through domestication is like a fairy tale. From an annual weed growing on salt sea marshes came our highly developed sugar beet, simply by cultivation and selection. From another weed, one of the common mustards, has come the turnip, radish, rape, kale, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower. This illustration is probably the most remarkable one of variation of any single form of plant life. We now have civilized barleys which are as bald as our most strenuous thinkers. We have roses without thorns, fruits without seeds, and even onions without smell. What it has taken centuries to do heretofore we now do in a comparatively short number of years.

It may be said that we have only just begun to breed plants scientifically. Enough has been done to show, not only the possibilities, but some of the certainties of plant breeding. It is as positive a science as mathematics. We have much to do to develop suitable varieties for dry farming. We have already learned something of the value of drought resistance and also of the necessity of securing other qualities which make plants more hardy, more persistent and more productive. That we will be able to overcome certain objectionable features in plants is positively certain.

POULTRY NOTES.

Hens need green food and plenty of it. When a hen is in full laying her comb is full and bright red. Appetites must be studied. Fowls differ in this as much as do human beings.

To endeavor to keep a flock on a single-grain diet will soon breed all sorts of trouble. Before one attempts to raise chickens in a brooder he should take lessons from the mother hen.

The beginner should spend a year or more in the care of poultry before he can hope to be a learned poultry raiser.

There are almost as many ways and methods of feeding and caring as there are localities where turkeys are grown.

For stamina in the offspring, and especially in market poultry culture it is best to introduce new blood every year or two.

Probably in no line of general or special farming is the working equivalent so poor as in the average handling of poultry.

No matter how small the birds may be, they should have access to some kind of grit. They will begin to pick at it after they are a day old.

There is nothing which hinders the growth of the poult more than parasites, which increase very rapidly when the poults are confined to small areas.

One of the most difficult propositions in feeding young chicks is to know how to place the feed before them so they can partake of it without soiling it.

In buying stock either pullets or yearling hens should be selected. Where it is intended to early incubate the eggs yearling hens would be better than pullets.

Old and young chickens to be sold for market purposes will bring much more if they are confined in close quarters for a week or more and fed heavily during the time.

Equipment for properly caring for chicks pays in a very large way. This may consist of brooders, coops, drinking vessels, chick feeding coops and numerous other things for the best welfare of the young of the flock. With good equipment poultry keeping may be made a good success.

Rotten Manure.

Farmers often lack the proper amount of rotten manure for melons and cucumbers. By stacking several loads a year in advance of planting there would be no trouble from this source. Cucurbits planted in rather thin soils are greatly benefited by the use of rotten manure applied in the hill or furrow.

Nitrogen for Cabbage.

Nitrogen is by far the most important element in producing a crop of cabbage. It should be quickly available. Top dressing with nitrate of soda is becoming more and more common. Try it on the early crop.

FOR GOOD PASTRY

SOME GENERAL DIRECTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

As Much Depends on the Skill of the Maker as On the Ingredients Employed—Varying Ideas About Water.

The pastes of a good pastry maker fade and melt away like ice under the sun, while those of a poor manipulator stick by. Some pastes are tough and some are leathery, everything depending upon the skill of the maker.

Classifications of Paste.—Pastes are classified according to the way in which the shortening is worked into the flour: (1) Plain or chopped paste, (2) puff paste, and (3) flaky paste. In the first kind the shortening is worked into the flour with the knife or with the tips of the fingers and the water then added. In the second the shortening used is butter and rolled out before this is added by an elaborate method of folding and rolling. The flaky paste is made by combining the two methods.

Some cooks use ice water to mix all pastes, others use this only for puff pastes. Some use water at about the temperature of the room in which the work is done—a room with a cool and dry atmosphere—but some old-fashioned cooks who make the most delicious pies have always used tepid water for the mixing.

A good deal depends upon the kind of flour used. An article on "Pastry Flour" in Good Housekeeping says, among other things: "It may be stated as a general rule that the best bread flour is that which takes a large amount of liquid; a good pastry flour is one that takes a small amount of liquid. Bread flour is granular to the touch; pastry flour is smooth and velvety. Bread flour readily sifts through the fingers; pastry flour retains the impression of the hand. Good bread flour is apt to be more yellow than pastry flour because of the large amount of gluten it contains. When it is claimed that one general flour will make both good bread and pastry, be it pies or cake, then it is not a sufficiently good bread flour. A really good bread flour makes tough pies and cake, while pastry flour makes dry, hard, stiff bread. It is economy to use the two kinds."

The right proportion of water to flour is half the weight of the liquid to that of the flour. A little baking powder is added often to make the paste light. When the flour and shortening are mingled so that the mixture looks like meat, each little particle of fat being coated with flour, the water is added in the making of plain pastry. Pastry should always be rolled in the same direction.—from you.

Beef Hearts Make Economical Meal.

Buy a large beef heart and boil it slowly for an hour; the "ears," as the waste inside part is called, may then be removed with very little of the good meat clinging to them. Make a turkey dressing and fill the cavity, drawing a few threads across to prevent the dressing from falling out. Place in a pan with the water in which it was boiled, and bake another hour. Baste frequently as it begins to brown, serving hot with vegetables and gravy.

This is an economical dish when meat is so high. A family of four or five will have as wholesome a dinner for about 20 cents as roast beef at 25 cents a pound. Apple sauce and mashed potatoes are an addition to this meat.

Another way of using heart is to cut slices crosswise about an inch thick and cook them as you would beefsteak. The small end, the first fatty slice, and the bits trimmed from the "ears" can be used in making hash, croquettes or soup meat.

Delicate Pudding.

Three heaping tablespoons of corn starch moistened with cold water, stirred into a pint of boiling water, in which three-fourths of a cupful of sugar has been dissolved. When thoroughly cooked, add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and juice of large lemon. Pour into a mold and set on ice. Make a custard of yolks of the eggs, half a cupful of sugar, little more than a pint of milk, and flavor with the grated rind of the lemon. Serve cold, pouring the custard over the molded pudding. A spoonful of gelatin jelly laid on top of the individual portion adds to the appearance and taste.

Breadcrumb Pancakes.

Ingredients: Two cupfuls bread crumbs, two cupfuls sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt. Mode: Soak the crumbs, which must be fine, in the milk until soft, and beat to a paste. Add butter, melted, the whites and yolks of eggs, beaten separately, the salt, and flour into which the baking powder has been sifted. Cook on a hot greased griddle and serve with maple syrup. Fine.

Rug Help.

When rugs curl on the edges, they can be made to lay flat by making a thin glue of three tablespoonfuls pulverized glue and one pint of water; boil until thoroughly dissolved; then take an old rag brush and paint the rug on the curled edge around the edges. The rug will lay flat until dry.